Ventures to Assert That the Eminent Lawyers of the Club Would Not Subscribe as Lawyers What "Two or Three oung Gentlemen" Have Put Forth.

Henry W. Taft of the law firm of Strong & Cadwalader, a brother of the present Secretary of War, and the man who was contly talked of by some Republicans as a prospective candidate for Governor antil he refused absolutely to allow his name to be presented to the convention, has replied to Report No. 1 of the Parker Constitution Club concerning the National Administration's pension order. Mr. Taft defends Mr. Roosevelt's action in the matfor and charges the club with allowing its affairs to be conducted under the direction of the Democratic national committee while pretending to be an organization founded on judicial impartiality. Mr. Taft, it will be recalled, replied to the announcement made by the cit b at its organization

Here is what he says of Report No. 1: While I was away on my vacation I saw that the Constitution Club had at last, after a delay of six weeks, begun to devise reaons for their indictment of Mr. Peosevelt. On Aug. 16 the club made an official announcement of its purposes, and, coming from a club of lawyers, it was so remarkable that it ought to be borne in mind whenever the club asks to be listened to. After an intemperate attack upon the President without specification or proof, the announcement closed with this remarkable confes-'All this we believe to be so, but we have not investigated; but when we do investigate" " we will be perfectly just to him and will not accuse him of what he ought not to be accessed of, and will give him credit for things he deserves credit

Justice from such a source, forscoth! If these gentlemen would come out into the open and abandon their absurd pretension to judicial impartiality they would command our respect as a body of ardent Democrats fighting for their cause. And in this connection there is a question interesting to every lawyer, viz: Whether the emipent gentlemen whose names are used as president and vice-presidents of the club would subscribe to the extreme propositions put forth by the two or three young gentlemen on the executive committee who are conducting the affairs of the club under the direction of the Democratic national

"I venture to assert that they would not. James C. Carter, the president of the club, at about the time of the organization of the club wrote a letter giving at great length his reasons for supporting the Democratic ticket; but he expressed for Mr. Hoosevelt the greatest respect and did not remotely hint at unconstitutional or 'lawess' acts on his part either in making the Pension Order No. 78 or in any other matter; and I am confident that neither Mr. Parsons nor Mr. Peckham nor Mr. Larocque nor Mr. Carlisle would, on their individual responsibility, express the legal opinion that the President of the United States had been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors subjecting him to impeach-

But let us examine report No. 1. The tone of this report betrays partisanship of an extreme type. It imputes to the President the most unworthy motives. It charges him with being a party to a vile conspiracy to extract millions of dollars from the Treasury. And all this solely to secure his reelection. Passing the question whether this form of harangue s calculated to appeal to intelligent members of the bar, I will take up the subject matter of the report on the merits.

By the Pension law of 1890 this country approved of a permanent service pension system under which any person who served in the army or navy during the rebellion for a specified period became entitled to a pension of not less than \$6 nor more than \$12 per month, provided it should be proven that he was suffering from permanent disability incapacitating him from performing 'manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support.' The amount to be paid is graduated by the law according to the degree of disability. The kind of disability is defined as that only which impairs the capacity for 'manual labor'; and the Commissioner of Pensions subject to review by the Secretary of the Interior, is the officer who is to determine in his judicial discretion whether disability to perform manual labor does exist and if so to what extent. That this judicial function has not been performed perfunctorily will appear from the facts that since the passage of the act in 1890 out of nearly sixteen hundred thousand applications for pensions only a little more than nine hunired thousand have been granted, and that in the year following the passage of the act out of nearly seven hundred thousand anplications only about one hundred and fifty thousand were granted.

'In examining such an immense number of applications lawyers will readily appreciate that rules both of procedure and of evidence become an absolute necessity; and that rules of evidence as to when disability to perform manual labor is to be presumed must be based upon a consideration of the evidence of surgeons and other experts and a classification based upor their conclusions. If every individual case were to be considered upon its particular facts, administration under the act would become if not impossible at least most

bersome. As early as 1893 and during the administration of Mr. Cleveland an order was made that in the case of a man 75 years of age senility alone should be conclusively age 'senility alone' should be conclusively regarded as a disability within the meaning of the act of 1890. This order was based upon a decision of Mr. Cleveland's Commissioner of Pensions in February, 1833, that old age was a disability and that the surgeons were the proper persons to estimate the degree of disability for the performance of manual labor arising therefrom. Upon this principle and in the same year an order was made by Mr. McKinley's Secretary of the Interior that an applicant for a pension who was 65 years of age should be entitled to at least the minimum amount imperibed by the act, that is, as for onerescribed by the act, that is, as for one half total disability: and the law has been auously administered under the Cleve land and McKinley orders without any question being raised either as to right of the Department of the Interior to esthe Department of the Interior to establish such rules of evidence or as to the correctness of the rules themselves so far as they are based upon the assumption that old age alone created a disability within the meaning of the act.

"It will be observed that the Cleveland and McKinley orders create conclusive final interpretation of the law applicable.

final interpretation of the law applicable n all cases. In this respect they differ from Order 78, issued by Commissioner Ware on March 15, 1994. For that order establishes only reputtable presumptions as follows: That a man is disabled in his ability to rerform manual labor, one-half at To years of ace, two-thirds at 65 years of ace, five-sixths at 70 years of ace and to-tally above the ace of 70 years. These presure tions are based upon the average nature and extent of disability to perform ranual labor established with reasonable certainty by the experience of the Pen-sion Bureau. And while a general rule i ion Bureau. And while a general rule is this established which will no doubt govern in ost cases, the rebuttable nature of the evidence will enable the bureau to reject applications where in exceptional cases the degree of disability specified in the order is found by the examiners or the surgeons not to exist. Before Order 78 was made, the surgeons had to determine the degree of disability. By Mr. Cleveland's order of 1893, the medical officer was directed to weigh each disability and determine the degree that each disability or the combined disabilities disable the claimant from earndisabilities disable the claimant from earning a support by manual labor, and a rate corresponding to this degree shall be allowed. And the Roosevelt order is nothing more than a colification or formulation of the results of the findings of the bureau during a long course of wars under bureau during a long course of years under the Cleveland order. And Mr. Cleveland hirself, with more experience in public affairs than my friends of the Constitution Club, said of the Loosevelt order: 'I have noticed that the Commissioners have merely construed the law so as to make the change. So far as I can see the change is in keeping

"For lawers to argue that such a con-struction of a law by a Department for the purposes of administration is unconstitu-tional or 'lawless' is absurd and no officer of the Constitution Club would permit of the Constitution Club would permit himself to urge such an argument to a court. These gentlemen know that it has been repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that the con-Court of the United States that the construction given by a Department to a law which it is charged with the duty of administering will be given great, if not conclusive, weight. The McKinley order has been in effect for seven years and the Cleveland order for eleven years. And the Roosevelt order is directly in line with the principle of these orders and the decisions made by the Department under the act. The Constitution Club says that the Cleveland order is unimportant, and they thus avoid a difficulty absolutely fatal to their contentions. But both the McKinley and Cleveland orders are not only important but from the lawyer's standpoint controlling. For they are both based solely on the right of the bureau to establish rules of evidence which the experience of the buright of the bireau to establish rules of evidence which the experience of the bureeu in administering the law shows to be generally applicable. It was just as lawless for Mr. Cleveland to say that every applicant 75 years of age was entitled, without any actual proof of disability, to receive the amount provided for those totally disabled, as it was for Mr. Roosevelt to say that a man 62 years of age was to be presumed in the absence of proof to the contrary to be disabled to the extent of one-half.

one-half.
Will the Constitution Club say that either
Roosevelt "Will the Constitution Club say that either the Cleveland or McKinley or Roosevelt order is not based upon the common ex-perience of man? Or that for purposes of generalization there is any better source of information than the statistics of the Pen-sion Office or any body of men better quali-fied to make deductions from these statistics than the expert medical examiners of the bireau?

than the expert medical examiners of the bureau?

"Somebody must decide under the law whether partial or total disability exists, and the law imposes this duty upon the Commissioner of Pensions, subject to review by the Secretary of the Interior. If the Commissioner finds that in the thousands of the control of the cont sands of cases coming to his notice the medical officers testify over and over again and he accordingly finds a certain degree of disability generally existing at a certain age and this finding governs the practice of the office, is there any doubt that he would have the proper to promulgate a formal have the power to promulgate a formal rule according to such practice and thus avoid repeated and unnecessary examina-tions? Clearly not, and that is all there is

in this pension order.

"Special provision is made by the Service
Pension law itself for the making of proof
according to such rules and regulations
as the Secretary of the Interior may proas the Secretary of the Interior may provide. Here is express authority for just such rules as Presidents Cleveland, Mckinley and Roosevelt_made, if such authority

such rules as Presidents Cleveland. McKinley and Roosevelt made, if such authority were necessary. But even in the absence of such express authority power to make such rules is inherent in the power to administer the law.

"The Constitution Club says that \$15,000,000 will be added to the pension roll by the Order No. 78—a most reckless exaggeration. Then Pension Commissioner has stated that \$5,400,000 may be added to the pension list; but from this will, of course, be deducted the amounts which would have been paid to those applicants over 62 years of age who, if Order No. 78 had not been promulgated, would have been actually proven to be disabled to the several degrees covered by that order. And if as the experience of the Pension Bureau shows there are few applicants who are not found upon examination to be disabled to such degrees of disability it will be readily seen that the order itself has added little or nothing to the amount which would otherwise have been paid. This statement is already being confirmed; for in the six months since Order No. 78 went into effect, there has only been added on account of new pensions granted to applicants 62 years of age or over an aggregate sum less than pensions granted to applicants 62 years of

age or over an aggregate sum less than \$100,000. "Much stress is laid in Report No. 1 upon the assertion that a bill was introduced Congress which contained provisiors sub-stantially similar to those subsequently inserted in Order No. 78 and that the bill was rejected by the House by the votes of both Republicans and Democrats. The first part of this assertion is untrue. The bill was, like the Cleveland order, mandatory in form, and made age the sole qualification for the several grades of pensions; and Congress did not deem it wise by legislation to create classes and withdraw from the Pension Commissioner the discretionary judicial power to find in appropriate cases that age alore did not create the disability contemplated by the act of 1830; and this was, I think, a wise conclusion. But it did not imply any disapproval of Order No. 78 or any doubt as to the power of the Commissioner to make it. For at the same session of Congress an item was introduced in one of the appropriation. bill was, like the Cleveland order, manit. For at the same session of Congress an item was introduced in one of the appropriation bills for the special purposes of meeting the expense incident to the operation of that order.

"If the Constitution Club continues to

"If the Censtitution Club continues to put forth such partian and unlawyerlike arguments as those of their Report No. 1 upon other topics upon which they are seeking light, they should do what I suggested to them a month ago, viz.: change their name to the Lawyers' Democratic Club. But they would do a greater public service if they would substitute truth for exaggeration and argument for vituperation and enter upon a lawyer's discussion of the important legal questions involved in the public acts of the President of the United States."

SHOT IN FOOT; CAUGHT HIS MAN. Peliceman, Painfully Wounded, Arrests the Italian With the Gun.

While dispersing a crowd at Hester and Mott streets early yesterday morning. Policeman Raymond of the Elizabeth stree station was shot through the left foot by

station was shot through the left foot by Fabrizio Caglino of 56 Elizabeth street.

In spite of the painful wound Raymond captured his man and took him to the station house. Then he told the sergeant that he had been shot. He was taken to the Hudson street hospital, and after his wound had been dressed left for his home.

Caglino was arraigned in the Tombs court yesterday and held in \$1,000 for examination.

Bark Burned: Crew Safe at Home.

Capt. Boeman and ten members of the crew of the American bark James A. Wright, which sailed from Philadelphia for Havans on Aug. 18, with a cargo of crude oil and was wrecked and burned off Harbor Island, in the Bahamas, arrived here vesterday aboard the Ward liner Saratoga, from Nassau. The bark was forced on a shoal near Harbor Island by a strong set of current on Sept. 8. Her crew got her off, but she was full of water, having had her bottom stove. She caught fire and was completely burned, the oil blaz-ing like a torch for several days. The skipper and crew abandoned her in their boats and after a hard row reached Nasaeu.

Funeral of Dr. George S. Conant. The funeral of Dr. George Seymour Conant, who has bequeathed his brain to the Cornell Medical School, believing that examination of it may lead to a solution of the problem of diabetes, was held yesterday from his home, 148 Last Lighteenth street.
The Rev. Hugh McCullom Burckhead officiated. The body will be taken to Maspeth, L. L., for cremation.

CONNECTICUT NOT SLIGHTED.

STATE TO BE WELL REPRESENTED AT BATTLESHIP'S LAUNCHING.

Gets Four of the Stx Places on the Naming Stand-No Room There for the Governer of New York and the Mayor of This City-Officials and Militia Invited.

Connecticut officials and citizens have not been slighted in the giving of invitations to the launching of the battleship Connecticut at the Brooklyn navy yard on Thursday, according to reliable information received yesterday at the navy yard. The State officials have all received invitations, the last batch having been mailed on Saturday.

In a despatch yesterday it was said that Gov. Chamberlain and other prominent persons of Connecticut were angry at the shabby way in which they had been treated by the committee of invitations to the launching and by Admiral Rodgers, the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard. This report said that only a corporal's guard had been invited to the launching of the ship that bears the State's name and that no invitations had been sent to the members of the Governor's staff, the National Guard or the naval militia.

Invitation lists were produced yesterday at the navy yard showing that Connecticut will be very well represented at the launching. Between two and three hundred invitations have been sent to that State alone. Navy officials say that the State has received its full complement of invitations and they point to the fact that every State has just as much interest in the new battleship as the one after which it is named.

named.

Connecticut will have a larger official representation at the launching than any other State. On the naming stand alone, which will only hold six persons, Connecticut will have four representatives. On this stand will be Secretary of the Navy

On this stand will be Secretary of the Navy Morton, Admiral Rodgers, the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard; Gov. Chamberlain of Connecticut and Miss Alice Welles, who will name the ship. Besides these four there will be two other persons. These two will be selections of Miss Welles.

Miss Welles and Gov. Chamberlain represent the State, and the navy officials presume that Miss Welles's personal selections will also come from Connecticut. The committee in charge of the launching have not yet been notified of Miss Welles's selections. They expect that they will be two women friends to help her brave the stares of the Christian Endeavor folks who tried to have water substituted for champagne. to have water substituted for champagne In the grand stand, which will seat abo In the grand stand, which will seat about eighty persons. Connecticut will be well represented. The specially invited guests will occupy this stand, and it was estimated yesterday that Connecticut will occupy one-fourth of this seating space.

The two United States Senators and the State's five Congressmen, each required

State's five Congressmen each received special invitations. In addition to this special invitations. In addition to this each of these seven got a batch of invitations that they might dispose of any way they saw fit. Lieut.-Gov. Roberts and Gov. Chamberlain's staff were not forgotten, and the officers of the National Guard and the Naval Militia were all remembered.

"The State has been well cared for," said "The State has been well cared for," said an officer at the yard yesterday. "On the same stand the Governor of New York and the Mayor of this city ought to have a

place, but there is no room for them. In-stead Connecticut gets four of the six places of honor there

stead Connecticut gets four of the six places of honor there."

The launching takes place at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. If the day is fine 25,000 persons are expected to attend. These include army and navy officials and prominent persons from all over the United States. After the launching every one will be invited to inspect the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Sands street.

Luncheon will be served there to the specially invited guests and there will be two committees to look after the guests. Eleven young men who are interested in this branch particularly will be on one committee, and Miss Helen Gould will head the other. The ladies who will assist Miss Gould are Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Charles F. Davenport, Mrs. Albert S. Barker, Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. O. B. Potter and Mrs. Frederick Rodgers.

CONSTITUTION WON'T GO.

Pligrimage to Sopus Called Off by Some One of the Sultivans. "Us lawyers," said Rosey to the Eas

Side Constitution Club yesterday, "can give that downtown lawyers' club cards and spades on any kind of law, constitutional or unconstitutional. I can show you downtown lawyers who don't make

you downtown lawyers who don't make their cffce rent. Never in the history of the Essex Market Bar Association has one of its members been dispossessed. We now propose to go to Esopus with flying colors and show Judge Parker who the real lawyers and protectors of the Capstitution are. We will all wear badges irscribed "Defenders of the Constitution," with a picture of Tim Sullivan on them. We start to-morrow morning.

"How can I get there?" walled Blackstone Kent Cohen. "I only made two dollars out of a push cart case to-day."

"Stay home; you are a disgrace to the Sullivans and the Democratic party," replied Rosey. "Now, I have made arrangements for us main guys to go on a regular train to-morrow. Fiddles Finkelstein and those others who ain't lawyers will go up on a canal boat that starts to-night at the foot of Rutgers street. The captain is going to let you go for twenty-five cents a head. You will have to sleep all hight on top of the coal. You can come back anyway you can think of. The fruit is ripe all the way along the road." Just then Eat Em Up Jack McManus walked hurriedly into the barreom.

"Say," he said to Rosey, "are youse guys into the barreom.

into the barreom.

"Say." he said to Rosey, "are youse guys goin' ter 'Sopus to-morrow?"

"Sure." said Rosey.

"No youse ein't," said McManus. "I been sent over here to tell youse ter cut if out, see. Wouldn't it look nice ter have youse guys locked up in der pound by d' se country Sherifa just before election. Why, dey would call out der militia before this mob could ever get near Judge Parker's fruit orchard."

"How dare you, sir?" said Rosey. "How dare you offer me this insult?"

"How dare you, sir?" said Rosey. "How dare you offer me this insult?" Whisper a minute," said McManus, as he grabbed Rosey around the neck and pulled his head over. When McManus got through Rosey cleared his throat and

got through Rosey cleared his throat and said:

"Boys, a high compliment has just been paid to us. Mr. Sullivan has just sent over word to us that when Judge Parker is inaugurated President we can go to Washington as the guests of the Sullivans. In the mean time we are to stay here. The trip to Esopus to-morrow is postponed. At the request of Mr. Sullivan we are to stay on the East Side and work for the Constitution without a let up until election."

A VILLAGE OF SHAKERS.

Town in North Carolina Where Every One Has Chills and Feyer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- The topographers who made the map of the Vanceboro (North Carolina) quadrangle, recently published by the United States Geological Survey, would probably not choose the task again for a season's pastime. Owing to the idioaynerasies of the topography the map they have made has few of the conventional features that are supposed to be parts of most finished maps. It lacks rivers, lakes, railroads, turnplikes, moun-tains, hills and towns. It abounds only

in swamps.

The village of Vanceboro, from which The village of Vanceboro, from which the quadrangle takes its name, is the one metropolis of the region. Its existence is maintained by about 300 shaking citizens all afflicted, periodically or perennially, with chills and fever. Swift Creek is happily near and offers some escape to the outside world for those who care to patronize the steamer that plies between Vanceboro and Newbern once or twice a week. Other parts of the quadrangle are extremely inaccessible, as the only roads are logging tramways. LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

"Bachelor apartments for married couples" is the contradictory advertisement which hangs in the office of a Broadway real estate agent. Such a violent leck of agreement seemed to call for an explana-

Merely apartments in which a man and "Merely apartments in which a had and his wife may be as comfortable and have as few worries as a bachelor would in a house that supplied him service and all other comforts at hand," said the agent. other comforts at hand, said the "Yes, it's just about the same as an arartment hotel, but the new name seems more striking.

Nearly every man whose name is in the business directory received a postal card yesterday in his early morning neil which

I picked up a copy of a magazine called not the elevated railroad newstand. It also speaks of a friend of yours. It's great. Your friend, Mrs. M. Of course many men receiving these postals sent for a copy of the magazine. Careful search disclosed no mention of any name familiar to the receiver of the postal card. It was merely an advertising agent's scheme for getting up a circulation for the scheme for getting up a circulation for the magasine. An interesting point about it is whether it hasn't made more enemies than friends for the publication.

Ignace Paderewski's determination to ome to the United States this year is due to his decision to out short his stay in Australia. He will make a very brief stay there. His world tour was not carried out in other particulars as he had intended. Port Arthur was one of the cities in which he expected to give a concert. He expected that tour to take such a long time that his next visit to the United States would have come a year from this wirter. would have come a year from this winter.

One of the curious things the antiquarian otices in New York is that in the many Colonial buildings left in the city almost nothing symbolic of royalty can be found. It is not really so strange, after all, for in revolutionary days enraged patriots went

revolutionary days enraged patriots went out of their way to destroy every vestige of such symbols.

The lead statue of George III., which stood in Bowling Green, was melted down into bullets with which to pepper his Britannic Majesty's troops. The royal coat of arms that surmounted each post of the fear as the royal coat of arms that surmounted each post of the fear as the royal coat of arms that surmounted each post of the fear as the royal coat of arms that surmounted each post of

cost of arms that surmounted each post of
the fence surrounding the Bowling Green
was broken of and only the stumps are left.
Queen street became Pearl street; Crown
street, Liberty street; Kings College was
renamed Columbia.

Almost the sole remaining emblem of
royalty in New York is the triple plumed
crest of the Prince of Wales over the pulpit
in St. Luke's Chapel, and the only reason
why this survived was probably that it
escared notice.

She hadn't been in town long. That was apparent. Her speech proclaimed her rom the South. When she boarded a Harlem by nd elevated train at Twentythird street even standing room was at a remium. None of the men offered her

"Once I saw a tramp," she said in clear, distinct tones to her companion, "and when I asked him why he looked so dilapidated he told me he had been on the hog train for a month. Now I know what he means: And still nobody moved.

In the bright sunshine on Breadway esterday two men were commenting on the happy faces of the promenaders.
"I don't think I can even appreciate a nice day just yet," eaid one of the two.
"You remember that beautiful morning "You remember that beautiful morning after the last severe storm. I was at Montauk Point. An old fisherman came down to the beach in the bright sunshine. He saw his boat wrecked and his lobster pots destroyed. He had had hard luck all season and that was the last straw. He deliberately took out his pocket knife and cut his threat as we stood there leaving a his throat as we stood there, leaving a wife and two babies to face the winter alone.
"It's very unreasonable, but that sight has spoiled sunshiny mornings for me for a while."

For ten years a wealthy gray haired man from The Bronx has never missed a daily dinner in a certain restaurant on the Bowery. He is an old Confederate soldier, and so is the restaurant proprietor bence the long journey down to the Bowery to dinner. The old man looks like one who has never seen a dollar. His hair is long and unkempt, his clothes worn and

At the same table the other afternoon set a good natured Central Office detective. The waiter laid a check for fifty cents in front of the old man. "Give that to me," said the detective. "Have a meal on me, rearries, and cred high to you." cid the detective. "Have a meal on me, nordner, and good luck to you."
The veteran thanked the detective and, with a twinkle in his eye, started for The

Bronx. Bronx. Then the cashier explained to the generous sleuth that it wasn't a poor hungry man he had helped.

"An" we a fly cop!" observed the detective "Tick me, everybody. I'll never do that again

Not every pedestrian who passes the doors of a national bank in lower Broadway is aware that the two graceful pillars that ornament the doorway were carved many centuries ago, and once graced the city of Pompeii. The pillars are of a cream; gray and are surmounted by a Doric capital on which stands a sphere of the saw e stone as that which forms the pillars, which has as that which forms the phiass, which has the appearance of porphyry. The columns were doubtless used to ornament a Pom-pellan interior, but they look very well where they are, and seem to stand the rigors of this climate very well.

It a man is seen slinking along a side street at night, he is not necessarily a burglar or a footpad. It is more than likely that he is merely a "hall roomer," and the parce he carries is the cebris from a meal or two that he has taken in his room. He finds the greatest difficulty in getting rid of it, espe-

greatest difficulty in getting rid of it, especially at night, when the neighboring ash cans are withdrawn from the street.

A Charles street roomer recently threw away several of his sister a silver spoons inadvertently in a bundle of refuse in this way. When she taxed him with it the next morning he sallied forth, found the parcel where he had thrown it the night before and recovered the family plate before the ashman began his rounds.

"And I felt like a criminal on the occasion of loaing those spoons as well as recovering

of losing those spoons as well as recovering 'em," he confessed.

An automobile had knocked out a citizen As there was no drug store handy the injured man was carried into the nearest shop which happened to be a shoe store. It was on Broadway, so naturally a crowd collected. The cop on the beat had hard work to keep the throng in order.

A clerk ran to the back of the store and returned with a big placard, which he hung on the front door knob. It read:

The assemblage faded away. Said the man whose equine acquaintance outnumber the humans he knows inti-

mately and who seems glad of it: There is a wise old horse belonging grocer in Greenwich avenue, and he might appropriately be called the children's friend. The store is close to a school-house and this horse friend of mine spends much of his time standing in front of the store when his wagon is not in

"He has a habit of standing with his "He has a habit of standing with his forefeet on the sidewalk gazing into the store. At such times the children fairly swarm on him. They jump into the wagon and hold the reins; they climb on top of and walk underneath the kindly animal and he looks benignantly down upon them, and is often rewarded for his good nature with bits of sugar and candy and other things that horses like.

"There are few happier faces in New York, if you know how to read horse faces, than this of my four-legged friend. May he live long and slways be as happy."

PUBLICATIONS.



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HARPER & BROTHERS



a Julian Hawthorne has written a mighty interesting yarn for the October Booklovers Magazine entitled "The Oubliette Cryptogram." Try it. It will keep you awake. There are enough other good things in this number to make it the biggest 25 cents' worth on the news stands this month.

FOR A MUNICIPAL RAILROAD. Chicago Officials Preparing to Operate One if It Becomes Necessary.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 .- "If the street car companies do not come to terms with the city a municipal street railway system. founded on the Chicago Passenger Railway ines and the expired City Rai.way and Union Traction franchises, undoubtedly will be the next step on the part of the city." This was the statement Corporation Counsel Tolman made in discussing the

intentions of the city in regard to the Aca as and Harrison street lines, the vacation of which the council has ordered. "The council," continued Major Tol-

man, "passed an order on June 11 directing the Mayor to cause the Union Traction Company to vacate Adams and Harrison streets, the franchises for the occupation of which have expired. It also directed the Mayor to advertise for bids for the installation of a street car system on those streets. Since that time, however, the tentative ordinance has been presented to the Chicago City Railway, and the Union Traction Company, through Judge Grosscup, has signified a willingness to discuss

franchise terms. he Mayor cannot, therefore, proceed "The Mayor cannot, therefore, proceed to supplant the passenger railway while the city is dealing with the company for a new franchise in those streets. According to the terms of the order the company must vacate the streets before Oct. 11. but the new developments may delay the

\$100.000 FIRE IN PROVIDENCE Blaze Started in a Lumber Yard-Under Control in an Hour.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25 .- A fire doing damage that will amount to \$190,000 started in a lumber yard of the William M. Harris Company on Charles street shortly before midnight last night and raged for over an hour. Hundreds of thousands of feet of piled lumber were destroyed. A storehouse belonging to the plant of the Silver Spring Bleaching Company adjoining was also damaged.

New Public Bath in Breeklyn.

The new public bath in Montrose avenue. near Union avenue. Brooklyn, the third of its kind there, will be thown open to the public to-day. It has been under conpublic to-day. It has been under con-struction for the last year and cost about \$97,000. It is two stories high and built of brick and marble. It will contain ninety shower baths, evenly divided for men and women. Borough President Littleton and other Brooklyn officials will attend the opening ceremonies. AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & Broadway, London DREW KILLIURANKIE OALY'S B'way & 30th St. | Matinees Evenings at 8:10. | Saturdays, 2. EONA MAY SCHOOL GIRL GARRICK THEATRE, 28th St., near B'way.
Eve. 6:15. Mat. Sat.
CLARA in Clyde Pitch's play
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OF THE DUCHESS CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'Way WM. H. CRANE BUSINESS. MUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., n'r B'way
WILLIAM In Finero's Play FAVERSHAM LETTY

SAVIY THEATRE, min St., near Brondway Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. WIGGS THE CABBAGE PAICH KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 8th St. Last 3 Weeks. Evenings 850. Mai. Sal. 2:18. LULU GLASER in "A EADCAP FRINCESS."

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Tragedy in State Fair Booth Shooter Likely to Kill Himself. TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.-Gottlob Mink. formerly a bottler of this city, shot and

mortally wounded Mrs. Fredericks Adameski at the Interstate Fair Grounds tonight. He escaped to a belt of woodland Mink and his wife had rented a booth at the fair which opens to-morrow and had employed Mrs. Adameski to assist in running it. The three had spent the afternoon and the early part of the evening in putting things to rights, and, it is said, had had more or less trouble among themselves. Mink being a rough and iraccible

He returned to the booth about 7:30 o'clock in the evening after a trip about the grounds. Without a word of warning. INSTRUCTION.

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so far as the police have been able to discover, he pulled out a revolver and fired at the Adameski woman, who was standing near his wife. The bullet entered just below the right collar bone and pierced the right lung. The woman fell to the ground and Mink ran from the booth without interference. He had a good start before the police arrived.

There were several thousand people on the grounds. After caring for the woman the police began a search for Mink, whose description was sent to every city in this section. An impromptu poses was fermed which aided in soouring the woods and country about the fair grounds. There are many who think that Mink will never be taken alive, as he has seemingly a predilection toward suicide. He has made three unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide, one by hanging, another by taking poison and a third by outting his threat.

The injured woman is a widow if years of age. At St. Francis Hospital, to which the base condition was critical.